

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0032] with the following:

[0032] As illustrated in Figure 10, the heat source for an energy storage device also may be heat energy obtained by the conversion of non-heat energy. In the embodiment shown in Figure 10, the non-heat energy is a magnetic field. Figure 10 depicts a subterranean formation ~~110~~111 that is isolated by a cement column 112 interposed between subterranean formation ~~110~~111 and a casing (or tubing) 114. A magnetic field generator 116 may be placed within casing 114 that includes a ferromagnetic core 118 and electromagnetic coils 120. A current may be passed down from the surface of the earth via electrical line 122 and through electromagnetic coils 120, thereby generating a magnetic field for heating a battery 126 positioned outside of casing 114. The path of magnetic flux is indicated by line 124. The magnetic field may have a relatively high frequency, e.g., 1 kHz, that causes eddy currents to form. Casing 114 may comprise a conductive material such that the eddy currents cause it to become hot and thereby increase the temperature of battery 126. Alternatively, casing 114 may comprise a non-conductive material, or it may be designed to minimize eddy currents. In this case, a conductive material 127 may be positioned near battery 126 that becomes hot when exposed to the eddy currents. The battery 126 may be used to power an electrical load 128 coupled to a downhole tool. A wireless transmitter 130 may also be located downhole to communicate sensor information or commands with the surface or with another downhole location. Examples of other types of non-heat energy that may be employed to heat a downhole energy storage device include electromagnetic waves, an electric field, high-energy particles, optical waves, acoustic waves, or combinations thereof. The source of the non-heat energy may be lowered into the wellbore on, for example, a wireline, an electric line, tubing, or combinations thereof. Alternatively, the non-heat energy waves or particles may be conveyed

from the surface of the earth. A substance having a relatively high loss coefficient relative to the non-heat energy may be positioned to receive the non-heat energy. As such, the energy dissipates on that substance and is converted to heat.